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TITLE: Polyacrylonitrile modified with hydrogen halide for immobilization of biological substances

Brief Summary Text (38):

Typically, immobilization of the biological and other entities to a substrate is carried out via an intermediate spacer. The nature of the spacer is not critical. Wide varieties of structures and lengths are known and these can all be used in conjunction with this invention using fully conventional conditions and procedures as disclosed in, for example, the literature cited above, e.g., Affinity Chromatography, p. 38 and 42, W. H. Scouten, Wiley, N.Y. (1981) and J. Porath, in Methods in Enzymology, Vol. 34, p. 13, W. Jakoby and M. Wilchek (eds.), Academic Press, N.Y. (1974). It is also possible to attach a material such as a protein directly to the substrate of this invention without a spacer, again using fully conventional considerations and procedures. Similarly, the chemical entity by which attachment is made is not critical. Typically, this will be an amino group but other nucleophiles, for example, can be used, e.g., alcohols, thiols, hydrazines, etc.